

MORE DEFINITE POLICY NEEDED

Secretary Fisher Urges Comprehensive System to Govern Water Power

WOULD CONSERVE RESOURCES

Annual Report on Department of the Interior

Secretary Fisher's principal recommendation in his annual report to President Taft.

Adoption of comprehensive water-power policy for all streams in United States.

Comprehensive classification of public lands, and administration in accordance therewith.

Enlarged application of leasing principle to the public domain generally.

Amendment to mining law giving prospector exclusive right for a term of years of possession and prospecting within limited area.

Legislation for development of transportation facilities and coal lands of Alaska.

Comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands.

Withdrawal from entry of public lands in West to protect headwaters of streams.

Legislation for retirement and pensioning of civil employees of the government.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A definite and comprehensive water-power policy for streams upon the public domain and navigable streams not on the public domain, is urged by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, as the most important subject pending before Congress and the country, in his annual report submitted today to President Taft.

Other legislation which Secretary Fisher recommends as important to the welfare of the country embodies an enlarged application of the leasing principle as applied to the public domain in general; a comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands; and laws providing for the classification of public lands according to their respective characteristics and appropriate uses and administration in accordance therewith. Secretary Fisher also declares in favor of legislation for the development of the transportation facilities and the coal lands of Alaska, and for the withdrawal from entry of public lands in the West needed to conserve the water supply at the sources of streams. He recommends the retirement and pensioning of the civil employees of the government. Most of his recommendations are in renewal and emphasis of those made in his previous annual report.

Water Power Policy. As to a water-power policy, he says that it must be made "certain that those who receive special privileges connected with water power development shall in fact proceed by appropriate decrees and within appropriate times to develop the available water-power to its highest capacity, having due regard to the possibilities of marketing the product."

"We must make certain," he continues, "that the electric energy thus created shall be made available to the community in appropriate ways at appropriate prices. If it is not to be used for the benefit of the community but is to be devoted directly to the private purposes and personal advantage of the permittee, some method must be found by which the public will receive its share of the profits which the permittee may make over and above that which is a necessary and reasonable inducement for his investment."

The present law, he asserts, "neither promotes development nor protects the public interest in an effective manner," and he attributes this principally to the fact that a permit is "revocable at any time and without specific reason."

He declares that conditions and limitations should be definite by statute on which permits should be issued, and only for breach of which they should be cancelled.

For Federal Control.

As to federal as against state control of water-power, concessions or streams which are not navigable, the secretary says: "It is interesting to note that the ordinary citizens of these states are not at all concerned over federal usurpation or unjust treatment."

They suspect that the real purpose of those who urge the turning over of the federal domain to the states is that they may escape the longer and the stronger arm of the federal government and may take advantage of the more limited resources and governmental activities of the individual states.

In general all of the streams which are susceptible of water-power development are also of great importance for domestic use, for irrigation and for navigation. All of them depend to some degree upon protection and aid of some kind and from some source for one or more of these uses.

Increasingly that source tends to be the nation and not the states.

Water Power Development.

Secretary Fisher recommends the adoption of constructive legislation

with respect to water-power development and the control and the comprehensive application of the leasing system to the development of our public coal, oil, gas, asphalt, nitrate, potash and phosphate lands, with appropriate provision for the protection of prospectors during a reasonable exploration period of preliminary to the leasing of the land. He points to the fact that in the Appalachian mountains the National Forest Reservation Commission is now buying lands upon which timber can be raised but not good for agricultural purposes, for conserving the waters at the heads of navigable streams.

"It is inexcusable," he declares, "to permit public lands of this character to be acquired now by private interests, when we are spending public money to buy just such lands elsewhere and may have to repurchase in the future the very lands from which the government is now parting."

New Homestead Law.

I am informed that there exist areas of public lands on the headwaters of streams in the West, and particularly in the arid Southwest, which should be withdrawn from entry because if their acquisition by private interests is permitted the usual destructive effects will follow. It is not proposed to include lands whose value for other purposes is greater than their value to the community for stream protection.

As to homestead law legislation, the secretary says he is still of the same opinion, in spite of a somewhat different law passed last June, that "the homestead settler should be excused from the necessity of residing upon his land during the first two years after entry, provided he substituted for residence during that period the improvement and cultivation of a substantial portion of the ground." The law passed, he says, is being administered to encourage as much as possible the bona fide settler.

COMMISSION URGES MORE ATTENTION TO R. R. SAFETY

Continued From Page One.

often ignored in the effort to bring fast trains in on time. This is a bad practice, for which the traveling public is largely responsible, and it should be discontinued. Adequate measures should be taken to compel low speeds wherever conditions require it whether schedules are maintained or not."

Analysis of Accidents. The total number of casualties on steam roads, during the year ended June 30, was 139,123, of which 16,583 were persons killed and 169,538 injured. These figures indicate an increase over the previous year of 139 killed and 14,279 injured. Of the total number of casualties, 109 railroad employees were killed and 92,362 injured through "industrial accidents"—slipping incident to railroad business, but not due to the operation of trains.

An analysis of the figures furnished by the steam roads shows that of the number of persons killed, 218 were passengers, 3,635 employees, and 6,727 other persons, trespassing and not trespassing, indicating an increase of 22 in the total number of employees killed, a decrease of 28 in the total number of passengers killed, and an increase of 194 in the total number of persons killed other than employees and passengers. In the last class were many victims of grade crossings.

Of the persons injured, 16,286 were passengers, 142,422 employees, and 10,719 persons other than passengers and employees.

Other Work of Commission. Elaborate details are given in the report of the routine work of the commission during the year. Generally, it shows a large increase. The number of formal complaints filed was 755, a decrease of 126, as compared with the previous year; 773 cases were disposed of, an increase of 126. The commission conducted 1,151 hearings, as compared with 243 the previous year and took 125,099 pages of testimony.

The investigation of rates and practices of express companies which, the report says, "is probably the most important single piece of work ever done by the commission" was practically concluded during the year. "As a result," says the commission, "it appeared that many of the practices of express companies were utterly inexcusable, that their methods were archaic and their rates discriminatory and unreasonable."

Similar investigations, it is indicated, are in progress of substitution of tonnage in transit, allowances to terminal roads, weighing of freight, issuing of passes, bills of lading, private cars, rates on anthracite coal and other important transportation matters.

\$344,420 In Fines Collected.

Through evidence furnished by the Division of Inquiry, 23 indictments were returned for offenses against the act to regulate commerce, 31 against carriers, 54 against shippers or passengers, and 5 against shippers and carriers jointly. Sixty-one prosecutions were concluded, the total amount of fines assessed being \$344,420.

The commission, in conclusion, reviews its recommendations for congressional legislation providing for a physical classification of railroads, a uniform classification of the authority of the commission over telegraph and telephone lines, and control over railway capitalization. The report indicates the belief of the commission that additional legislation to insure safety of railway travel may be necessary, but on that subject the commission is not prepared yet to make a definite recommendation.

Death rate increasing among Londoners between 45 and 65.

German army will practice use of this winter.

WOULD DEFINE BOARD'S POWER

Nagel Thinks Proposed Bureau of Corporations Should Be Restricted

NO AUTHORITY TO FIX PRICES

Wants to Preserve Element of Self-Regulation

Following are the salient features of the annual report submitted today to President Taft by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor.

Powers of the proposed commission to regulate big business should be well defined and restricted.

Opposes giving such commission authority similar to that of Interstate Commerce Commission. It should not be empowered to fix prices.

Self-regulation of business, to greatest extent consistent with public welfare, should be guiding principle of legislation.

Corporations should be compelled to make automatic reports regarding capitalization, business, profits, controlling interests, etc.

Bureau of Corporations should assist federal courts in reorganizing concerns under Sherman anti-trust law.

Approves an international conference to secure greater safety of life at sea, and raises question whether United States government should take over all seacoast wireless stations.

Suggests creation of board of arbitration to settle railroad disputes.

During fiscal year 1912, 836,172 immigrants admitted; 70,000 aliens naturalized.

Recommend repeal of law for 5-year closed sailing season in Alaska.

Washington, December 16.—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, would sharply define and restrict the powers and discretion of the proposed federal commission to regulate industrial corporations. In his annual report submitted to President Taft today, the secretary opposes the endowment of such a commission, if finally created by congress, with far-reaching powers equal to those exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads. He disapproves the suggestion that the commission have authority to fix prices of commodities.

Epitomizing his doctrine for governmental supervision of business, Mr. Nagel says:

"Instead of pressing federal regulation as far as possible, the real desideratum in legislation affecting the country's business should be to preserve, to the greatest extent consistent with the public welfare, the element of self-regulation. The effort should be to lay down principles of conduct sufficiently specific to impose desired restraints, at the same time leaving a wide field for individual achievement."

Restrict Discretionary Power.

If such a trade commission is well defined, the secretary says, "it may serve the general purpose of giving large industrial and commercial concerns much needed federal authority and control. It is possible by looking in the commission well-defined discretion, an intelligent purpose may be served. But the obvious danger is that such a commission, once created, will soon be vested with further powers. The disposition will undoubtedly be to give it authority to fix prices and conditions of operations, similar to that which the Interstate Commerce Commission now exercises with respect to railroads and their rates."

At the outset at least, in the judgment of Mr. Nagel, the general powers and the degree of discretion of the commission should be carefully restricted.

In Advisory Capacity.

To make more effective the work of the Bureau of Corporations and pave the way for constructive legislation regulating business, the secretary urges that congress provide for the automatic submission by corporations engaged in interstate trade of certain fundamental data, such as facts relating to capitalization, property, business, investment, profits, officers, directors and controlling interests.

Mr. Nagel believes the Bureau of Corporations should act in an advisory capacity to the federal courts in formulating plans of reorganization of corporations found to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, because he says the questions involved in restoring competition in a great business depend much upon intimate knowledge of conditions in an industry as upon questions of law. Although he thinks the bureau already has authority to render this assistance, he suggests that it be specifically authorized by statute.

Greater Safety Urged.

In connection with the awakening of the world by the Titanic disaster to the urgency of greater safeguards of life at sea, Mr. Nagel endorses the proposition to hold an international conference and calls attention to the need of laws governing personnel of crews with a view to better guaranty of the fitness of men so employed.

The interest of the United States in this subject is keener than any other country in the world, not excluding Great Britain and Germany, the secretary points out, because 2,000,000 persons annually cross the ocean to or from this country.

A board of conciliation and arbitration to take the place of the provisions of the Erdman Act for the settlement of disputes between railroads and their employees is suggested by Mr. Nagel. The secretary points out that as Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp, of the commerce court, who constitute a board of mediation under the Erdman Act, will in time have to retire, there is danger "that with the retirement of one or both, the advantage of the very admirable system which they have built up may be lost."

Immigration Statistics.

During the fiscal year 1912, there were admitted to the United States, 836,172 immigrant aliens, a decrease of 49,415 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, 222,262 emigrants departed, an increase of 57,596 over 1911. Of the 1912 immigrants more than 14 years of age, about 24.5 per cent were illiterate, the same percentage as in 1911. Southern and Eastern Europe still continue to supply the greatest proportion of immigrants to the United States. Nearly 70,000 aliens were naturalized during the fiscal year.

The arrangement with Japan governing the admission of Japanese and Koreans to the United States is giving satisfactory results, the secretary says. During the last fiscal year, 3,358 Japanese were admitted to this country proper and 3,231 to Hawaii. The department admitted 5,274 Chinese during the same period.

HEAVY CHRISTMAS RUSH STARTED THIS MORNING

EXTRA HELP CALLED OUT BY POSTAL AND EXPRESS OFFICIALS HERE.

Following close upon day, the annual Christmas rush began in earnest this morning, and from now on there will be no let up. Although some early shoppers were in evidence during the past week, there was no heavy buying until Saturday evening, when all of the stores were crowded and hundreds of parcels were carried home. This morning the rush continued and from about 9 o'clock until noon the stores were kept unusually busy. In the afternoon and evening, it is expected the rush will be even greater.

Tomorrow or Wednesday four extra employees will start in at the Calumet Express office, two to work inside and two to work outside. The express companies are already handling big business and expect the increase to continue from now until Christmas.

The express companies have a goodly supply of labels, bearing the legend, "Do not open until Christmas," and urge the shipment of packages early, so as to insure safe delivery.

At the Calumet postoffice, Substitute Clerk Stanley Martin and Substitute Carrier Ray Foster, began their duties today. The rush in the money order department was exceptionally heavy and all local records are likely to be broken this year. At the Laurium postoffice, Substitute Clerk Ed. Tobolski and Substitute Carrier Richard Bennett will start their duties this week.

The instructions for expressing or mailing parcels are the same this year as heretofore, but, however well they may have been known once, an army of weary clerks and drivers would like to see them emblazoned in the sky in big letters. The plea of the postoffice clerk and carrier and of the express clerk and driver is for a clear, legible address with the sender's name in the left hand corner. The only other essential feature that should be observed is to have the parcel securely sealed or fastened.

ROYAL THEATRE
Next to Post Office
E. C. RICHARDS, Mgr.

Salt Lake City and Surroundings
Scenic—Edison.

Linked Together
Edison Comedy.

Cutting California Redwoods
Essanay Educational.

The Branned Arm
Indian Drama—Pathé.

I Saw Him First
Kalem Comedy.

The Bachelor's Bride
Kalem Comedy.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

TUESDAY NIGHT
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.

MYRA & LESLIE DIETZ

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR AND SEE THEM.

NO MATINEE.

MANY VIOLENT DEATHS IN 1912

Decrease Noted From the Totals of One Year Ago

Composite statistics show that of the 328 deaths reported from Calumet, Laurium and Red Jacket in the year which is now rapidly drawing to a close, 36 were of a violent nature and 26 were due to tuberculosis in its various forms, principally tuberculosis of the lungs. Ten deaths were attributed to cancer, thirty-one to various forms of heart trouble, twenty-three to pneumonia and twenty to old age. Thirteen of the violent deaths were due to suicide, one to an accidental shooting, one to the taking of poison by mistake, two to scalding, several to falls sustained on the surface and most of the remaining deaths to mine accidents.

The total, 328 deaths for the first eleven and one half months of this year compares with a total of 293 in Calumet, Laurium and Red Jacket during the full twelve months of last year, and indications point to the fact that this year's total will be slightly smaller than that of one year ago.

Deaths by months in the different localities are as follows:

Calumet, Laurium, R. Jack.		
January	21	7
February	12	19
March	21	8
April	20	6
May	29	9
June	15	3
July	19	4
August	18	4
September	20	5
October	16	9
November	17	5
December	22	6
Totals	296	74

*For first fifteen days of month.

Seldom have more well known persons been removed by death from this community in a single year than in 1912. Men and women who were identified with the development of the copper country from the earliest exploration stages to the present year. That their places have been hard to fill has been noted on every hand.

The deaths of Capt. William Pollard of the Wolverine in a mine accident on August 13 and of William H. White, country treasurer-elect, on Nov. 15, were among the most shocking of the year in Calumet township. Others who were quite prominent are: Mrs. Jane Sanders on Jan. 15; John H. Price, on Jan. 21; John C. Soddy, on Jan. 21; Mrs. Margaret Renwick on Feb. 7; Gunder Nyhus on Feb. 20; Claude L. Johnson on March 14; Richard Lundquist on April 7; Mrs. Mary Dunston on April 14; Howard W. Blue on April 30; Charles Gray on May 2; Louis Trudeau on May 20; John Elliot, Sr., on June 9; John J. Elliot, in a mine accident on May 23; and Ernest P. Elliot in a mine accident on July 27, removing the father and two sons; Lazare Othole on May 31; John C. Glasson on June 9; Peter Brunette on June 9; Mrs. America Sillvoh on June 30; Mrs. Clara Thomas on July 6; John Andrews on July 8; Angus Gordon on July 5; John Michael, Jr., on July 19; Miss Stella Penberthy on July 19; Sampson Richards on August 11; Louis Orth on August 24; Hanch Matheson on Sept. 24; Mrs.

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A liberal discount will be allowed on our splendid assortment of the finest and purest diamonds ever shown in the Copper Country. We claim to be an authority on diamonds. We have sold diamonds to the best people in this part of the country. If quality, assortment and low prices are taken into consideration we are sure you will buy here. Diamond rings as low as \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and up. Levins Jewelry Co. (Advertisement—15)

Fine apples 25c per peck. Poultry 18c at 405 Pine St., Phone 322-L. Advertisement. 16

In three years 16,526 expatriates have returned and resumed German citizenship.

Anti-Mormon league has been formed to drive Utah proselyters out of England.

Prince Kropotkin, of Russia, now 79, is living quietly in London.

We Do the Finest Engraving Free of Charge

PIANOS

which we are going to sell lower than ever. We have just opened up a fine new lot of A. B. Chan, Schiller and Story & Clark pianos. No agents' commissions, managers' salaries, rents, etc., makes it possible for us to save you fully \$100.00 on a piano purchase. You might as well make this as pay it to agents and managers. We sell on easy payments.

HERMANN'S 109-11 FIFTH STREET CALUMET, MICH. Established 1867

Grand Theatre

TODAY!

A FEATURE VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTION

RASHMAN and LANE

Those two funny Dutchmen in a comedy, singing and talking act.

I Saw Him First
Kalem Comedy.

The Bachelor's Bride
Kalem Comedy.

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Michael Kelley on Sept. 22; Joseph Gillett on Oct. 19; Peter Vogren on Oct. 8; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wheat on Oct. 27, and Jacob Heinwanger on Nov. 11.

In Laurium Village.

Of the older pioneers of this section who died during the year, Thomas D. Meads of Laurium was one of the best known. Mr. Meads died on May 1. Others who died during the year are: James Jones on Jan. 15; Frank Knivel on Feb. 6; William Plouff on Feb. 7; Mrs. Atollina O. Soren on Feb. 8; Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow on Feb. 21; Elias Birk on March 5; Frank Torrance on March 12; Mrs. Sarah Knight on March 24; James Capello on April 12; Donald M. Scott on April 28; William Oliver on May 29; Mrs. Mary Roberts on May 29; Elizabeth Jeffery on July 3; Mrs. Mary Ann Wills on August 29; Mrs. Margaret Millington on August 28; John J. Bowden on Oct. 7; Mrs. Jennie H. Walker on Oct. 9; Christian Kopp on Oct. 26; George E. Birk on Nov. 11 and Joseph Olette on Dec. 5.

In Red Jacket Village.

Several of the older residents of Red Jacket died during the year, the best known among them being Joseph Hermann on Feb. 16; Matt B. Werlin on June 25; Frank A. Kohlhaas on July 8 and Mrs. Rose Ann Hall on July 28 and Mrs. Cordelia Jacka on Nov. 15. Others almost as well known who crossed the great divide during the year are: Gust Paulson on March 23; Mrs. Emma Olsen on March 31; Michael Shatto on May 14; Henry Trudgson on May 13; Dexter Lakorrest on June 12; Albert Cook on August 7; Isaac M. Gillett on Sept. 5; Erick Abramson Kitt on Sept. 7; Mrs. Anna C. Strom on Oct. 4, and John Trowley on Nov. 6.

Miss Muna Rawlings of Los Angeles, Cal., is expected by her friends to be the first woman member of the congress of the United States. She was secretary of a woman's Chapp Clarke club during the recent campaign here for the Baltimore convention. As a candidate for congress she has received the endorsement of the Democrats of the Ninth congress district of California, and those behind her declare that her campaign will be made with vigor and every intention of winning. According to the latest reports voting hasn't hurt the matrimonial market in California. During the year just ended there were 2,090 more marriages than the year before.

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